C81/6

A13.28:

FOR YOUR SAFETY

DRIVERS

- Many Forest roads are winding and steep. Always stay on your side of the center line and be alert for oncoming traffic.
- Use lower gears while descending long grades to save brake systems.
- Make sure your radiator and gas tank are full. Check the spare tire and jack.
- Never park even momentarily on Forest roads.
- Wintertime brings heavy snow to desert mountain peaks. During summer, thunderstorms, heavy rains and hail are common.

HIKERS

- Due to extremely rough terrain and the remote nature of much of the Coronado, it is wise to remain on foot trails. You are welcome to hike anywhere in your National Forests, but be aware that risks increase when you leave the trail system.
- Be prepared for great changes in elevation and long distances by taking suitable clothing, footwear, food, water and a first aid kit.
- Always tell someone you know your destination, planned route, and estimated time of arrival so the Forest Service can be notified if you do not return.

ALL VISITORS

- Mountains in the Coronado National Forest are steep, and extremely rugged with numerous canyons and sheer rock bluffs. Injuries due to falls are numerous. Please use caution and keep children near you at all times.
- Desert arroyos (washes) which are usually dry, can become raging torrents during rainy periods and when snow in higher mountain ranges melts quickly. Never try to cross a wash in flood stage.
- Although serious injury or death caused by animals are rare, there are venomous creatures which are dangerous. Rattlesnakes are common, although rarely seen. Scorpions and tarantulas are better left alone. One good general rule to avoid bites and stings is to keep your hands and feet in sight at all times. Reaching into holes, vegetation or under rocks is unwise since they are the natural homes of venomous creatures. All these animals have a purpose and place in the natural environment, so please treat them with respect. Another rule: leave them alone. Many injuries are caused by visitors molesting or trying to kill these animals. Some, such as the gila monster, are rare and are protected by State and Federal law.

CORONADO National Forest

The Spanish explorer Don Francisco Vasques de Coronado and his expedition entered southern Arizona from Mexico in 1540 in search of gold. But instead of the Seven Golden Cities of Cibola which legend said existed somewhere to the north the trail blazers found nothing but a vast, empty country of grassy hills, cactus, lizards and a rugged mountain range here and there.

With a sigh, perhaps, Coronado ordered his men to move on, leaving behind natural resources that in centuries to come would form part of the economic foundation for the modern State of Arizona.

This land of year-long summer now supports important agriculture and livestock industries. Tucson, the largest of many towns and cities that dot the southeast Arizona landscape, is a favorite retirement community as well as a mecca for tourists fleeing wintry weather.

The mountains, the real treasure houses of Arizona, make all these activities possible. They rise like islands in a sea of desert. Their heights pierce the rain and snow clouds, capturing the snow and rain that are the life blood of cities, industry and agriculture.

This map is devoted to two of the Coronado's Ranger Districts, the Safford and the Santa Catalina. It is dedicated to the American people who own these public lands.

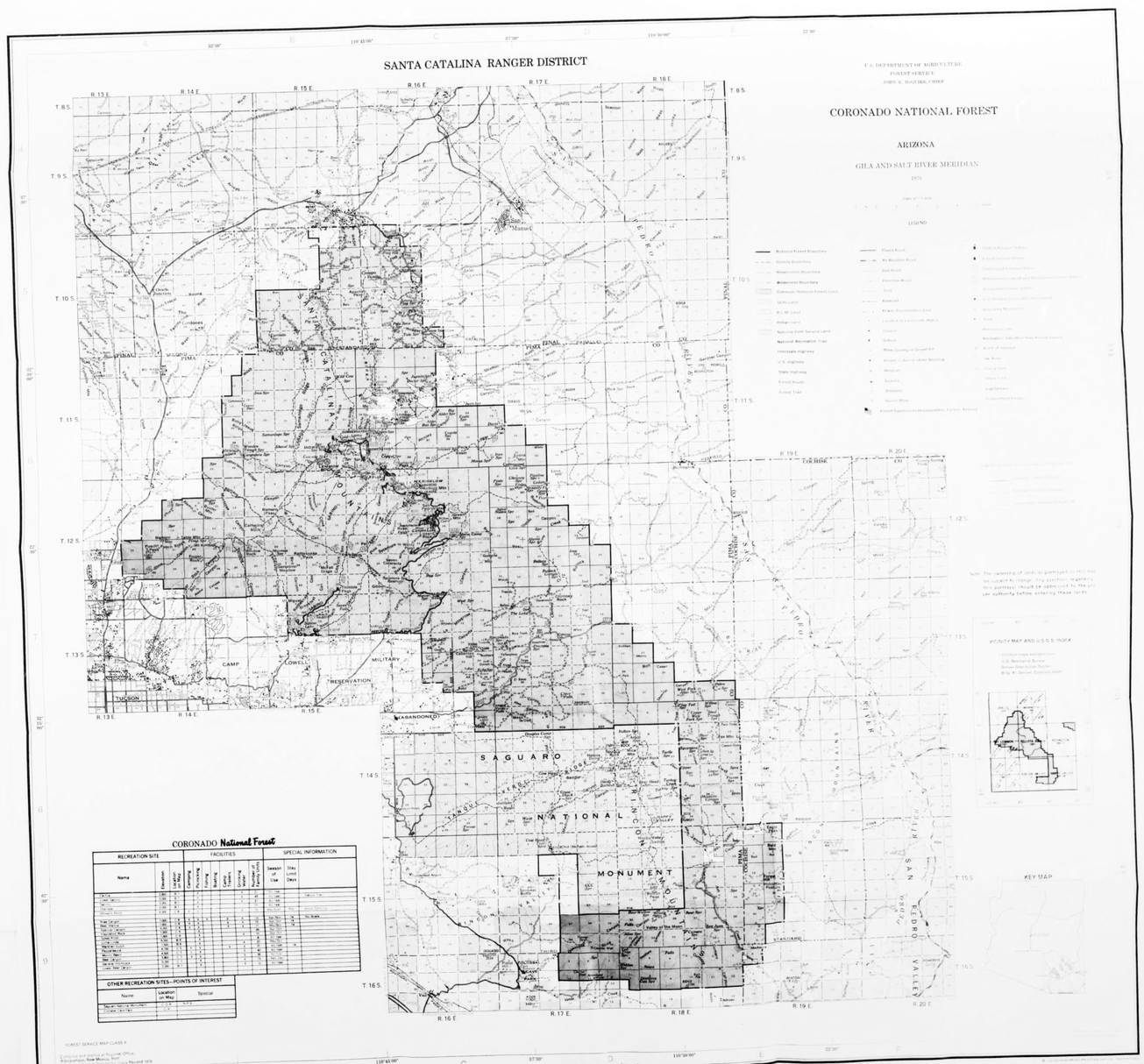
Plants or natural materials must not be removed from the National Forest without a written permit from the District Forest Ranger.

THE GRAHAM MOUNTAINS

Another important recreation area in the remarkable Coronado National Forest is the Graham Mountains near Safford. The Grahams, also called the Pinalenos, are the highest of the Coronado's mountains, with Mount Graham rising to 11,000 feet. The old Swift Trail, a graded road most of the way, runs along the top of the range. There are seven campgrounds among the big trees, a few trout streams, and the beautiful Riggs Flat Lake. Here, also, is Heliograph Peak, one of a chain of mountaintop sun signal stations used by the Army during the years of the Apache wars.

THE SANTA CATALINA MOUNTAINS

The Santa Catalina's camp and picnic grounds, closest to Tucson, receive very heavy recreation traffic. This has prompted Forest Officers to encourage use of the many facilities in the other island ranges. They may be a little further away but the uncrowded conditions make the extra road time worthwhile. The Santa Catalinas also feature the Mount Lemmon Ski Area, two natural areas for scientific study, and popular Rose Canyon Lake. On the way to the higher elevations, visitors frequently stop at Windy Point Vista on the Hitchcock Highway for a sweeping view of Tucson and the Santa Cruz Valley to the southwest. San Pedro Vista does the same for the San Pedro Valley to the northeast, with the rough Galiuro Wilderness and the Graham Mountains visible in the distance.



CORONADO National Forest

RECREATION SITE			FACILITIES							SPECIAL INFORMATION		
Name	Elevation	Location on Map (U.S.G.S.)	Camping	Picnicking	Swimming	Fishing	Cabin Facilities	Group Camping	Number of Family Units	Season of Use	Stay Limit Days	

PACK-IN, PACK-OUT

Because of increasing visitor use, the Forest Service cannot regularly pick up litter over the entire National Forest. The Forest has placed trash bins at intensively used recreation sites. If you camp or picnic away from developed recreation sites, please carry trash home.

CLOSURES

From time to time, certain minor roads and some sensitive areas must be closed to vehicles to protect the watershed, preserve wildlife populations, or to allow revegetation to take place. These closures will be posted. We urge you to observe them. To preserve the natural character of the land please use existing roads.

When fire danger is extreme, travel on the Forest may be restricted to certain roads or areas; your help in this cooperative fire prevention measure is needed. If you are in doubt ask at the nearest Ranger Station shown on this map.

FIRE RULES

OPEN FIRES

Select a safe place for your open fire. Clear a circle 10 feet across. Clear the circle to bare dirt, being sure to remove all burnable material. Keep your fire small and in a shallow pit or circle of rocks.

Build the fire on level ground away from steep slopes, rotten logs, stumps, dense dry grass and litter.

DO NOT build ANY fire on a windy day!

DO NOT leave a fire unattended at ANY time. To do so violates State and Federal laws.

Put your fire out—OUT COLD—before you leave. Let the fire burn down, separate the embers, mix and stir the coals with dirt and water if you have it.

Make certain the fire is out by feeling it with your hands.

NEVER bury a fire. It can escape from under the dirt. Keep mixing and stirring until you KNOW it's out.

SMOKING—If you smoke, smoke safely!

IN YOUR CAR, always use your ashtray. Never throw burning material out of your car window. Please avoid smoking while driving on unsurfaced country roads.

IN THE WOODS, never ride or walk while smoking.

STOP, SIT DOWN, clear a two-foot circle to bare dirt and use it as your ashtray. Be sure to put all matches, ashes and burning tobacco OUT COLD in the bare spot.

WILDERNESS AND BACKCOUNTRY COURTESY

- Locate fires where they have been built before rather than establishing new ones on unscarred ground. Near timberline, where fuel is scarce, the use of backpacker cookstoves is encouraged.
- Washing up should be done away from streams and lakes. When finished, broadcast the wash-water on dry ground.
- Use toilets if they are nearby. Otherwise, dig a shallow trench away from campsites and trails. human waste that is buried in the "live" top few inches of organic soil will be rapidly decomposed.
- Take your trash—all of it—out with you. Animals unerringly find buried garbage, dig it up, and scatter it.